

market democracy and set a model for the rest of Eastern Europe to follow, he retired. Mr. Walesa now heads the Lech Walesa Institute whose goal is to advance the ideals of democracy throughout Eastern Europe.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in honoring Mr. Walesa for his long, hard struggle to bring democracy to the people of Poland.

# PRESIDENT'S FY2000 BUDGET PROPOSAL

## HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 1999*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, in his State of the Union address, President Clinton proposed to create or expand fifty-four government programs. Fifty-four new ways to spend other people's money, but not one major proposal to give back to hard-working American families. While the President continues to champion targeted tax cuts for a select few, the net result for most Americans is plain as day—higher taxes. In case anyone doubted his words that night, President Clinton made sure it was all in black and white yesterday when he delivered his FY2000 budget to Congress.

The President's plan includes more than 80 tax hikes and new fees that would raise the tax burden on the American people by more than \$100 billion over 5 years. According to the President's own plan, Americans shouldn't expect to see any income tax relief until sometime after 2015. This is wrong. Washington does not have unlimited rights to spend the hard earned money of American families without accountability.

A surplus is nothing more than an overpayment by taxpayers that should have never made it to Washington in the first place. We should give it back. The Republican agenda will control government spending and provide American families with immediate, across-the-board tax relief. We will continue to dedicate much of the surplus to saving Social Security, eliminate the death tax and the marriage tax penalty. We should never forget that these dollars still belong to the American people, not Washington bureaucrats.

Mr. Speaker, under President Clinton's budget, big government will prosper and working Americans will be forced to work harder. Under our proposal, families could keep substantially more of what they earn. A ten-percent across-the-board tax cut would return \$600 to a couple earning a combined income of \$40,000. Does anybody really think that this \$600 would be better spent here in Washington?

Mr. Speaker, the choice is clear. Either you support the family budget or you support Clinton's federal budget. I urge my colleagues to resist new spending and higher taxes and to work together to return this surplus to those who earned it, the American people.

# HONORING THE FIELDING INSTITUTE

## HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 1999*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Fielding Institute.

The Fielding Institute has been a leader in distance learning for mid-career professionals since it was founded in Santa Barbara, California in 1974.

With the development of a revolutionary "Learning Community" concept that provides lifetime learning opportunities for its scholars, the Fielding Institute has maintained its leadership in the field.

The Institute has built an outstanding reputation for its graduate programs, including doctoral programs in Clinical Psychology, Human and Organizational Development and Educational Leadership and Change and a masters program in Organizational Design and Effectiveness.

Their approach offers highly effective, customized, professionally rich and interactive learning processes, along with significant possibilities for learning created by emerging electronic technologies.

In providing a graduate learning experience using technology that is uniquely tailored to the professional and personal needs of adult learners, the Fielding Institute has been at the forefront of the distance learning movement.

And so Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the Fielding Institute. They have provided 25 years of service and outstanding graduate learning opportunities to the scholars of California, the United States and the world.

# TRIBUTE TO DR. MARGARET WALKER-ALEXANDER

## HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 1999*

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to pay tribute to the late Dr. Margaret Walker-Alexander. Dr. Walker-Alexander was a world renowned author and poet who resided in the Second Congressional District of Mississippi. Dr. Walker-Alexander was best known for "Jubilee," her 1966 novel about slave life. Dr. Walker-Alexander died on November 30th, 1998 in Jackson, Mississippi of cancer at the age of eighty-three.

Apart from "Jubilee," Dr. Walker-Alexander has written more than four volumes of poetry. Among some of her most noted works are: "Prophets For A New Day," "October Journey," "How I Wrote Jubilee," and co-authored with Nikki Giovanni, "Poetic Educations: Conversation Between Nikki Giovanni and Margaret Walker Alexander."

Dr. Margaret Walker-Alexander was born on July 7, 1915, in Birmingham, Alabama. At the age of fifteen, she published her first poem, "I Want to Write," which appeared in the 1934 edition of Crisis Magazine, then edited by W.E.B. DuBois. After high school, Dr. Walker-Alexander enrolled in Northwestern University and the University of Iowa where she received her M.A. and Ph.D. respectively. In 1943, she

married Firnist James Alexander. From this union were born two sons and two daughters.

In 1949, the Alexanders moved to Jackson, Mississippi where she remained until her death. Dr. Walker-Alexander became a positive role model in the community. She taught at Jackson State University where she served as an inspiration to young Mississippians. Throughout her life, Dr. Walker-Alexander received numerous honors and awards for her outstanding literary works includes the Yale University Award for Younger Poets, 1942; Rosenwald Fellowship, 1944; Ford Fellowship at Yale University, 1953-54; and an honorary doctoral degree in literature from Tougaloo College.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I want to salute Dr. Margaret Walker-Alexander for her outstanding work in our literary world. Her works will remain with us for years to come to pass down to the next generation to enjoy her stories and learn from them.

# IN MEMORY OF ANTHONY "TONY" DeMARINIS OF GROTON, CON- NECTICUT

## HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 2, 1999*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise with sadness to memorialize Anthony "Tony" DeMarinis of Gorton, Connecticut. Mr. DeMarinis, who passed a way on January 25, was a true American hero—a career Army officer, a public servant and a great human being. He will be sorely missed by his family, friends and citizens from across southeastern Connecticut.

Tony DeMarinis served in the United States Army for 32 years before retiring in 1972 with the rank of Captain. He enlisted in 1940 and served in 14 campaigns during World War II. He was wounded in battle and received a battlefield commission. Tony helped the United States prevail in the greatest test of good versus evil the world has ever known and played a role in freeing my family from the terror of the Holocaust. Tony served in the Korean conflict where he received yet another battlefield commission elevating him to the rank of Captain. In another selfless act on behalf of his country, Tony volunteered to serve with the First Army Division—known as the "Big Red One"—in Vietnam. Throughout his distinguished military career, Tony received many honors and decorations, including the Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

After retiring from the Army, Tony continued to serve the public. He was elected to three terms as City Clerk of Groton in the 1980s. In this position, Tony did much more than merely perform administrative duties. He worked each and every day to build pride in the community. One of his most lasting achievements in this regard was securing a large mural depicting the Battle of Groton Heights, the only major battle of the Revolutionary War fought in Connecticut, for display in City Hall. This engagement occurred in Groton and resulted in the massacre of almost every single soldier at Fort Griswold due to the treachery of Benedict Arnold. Tony DeMarinis was instrumental in ensuring the City of Groton received this important part of its history.